

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1865.

[No. 1200.]

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raffins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and crates,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c. &c. Also,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerfemeres,
Duffels, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruffs, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silks do.
Onaburps and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marshall.

Dec. 20.

FOR SALE,

On board the ship COLUMBIA, at A. and E.
JANNEY'S wharf;

New-England Rum, in hogheads,
tierces and barrels.
Sweet Cyder, in barrels.
Potatoes.
70 barrels Boston Beef.
Few boxes Sweet Oil, in flasks,
Boxes of Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

Said ship is offered for sale,
freight, or charter. Apply to Captain Gardner
on board, or to **JOHN C. LADD,**
January 12.

TANNERS OIL.

30 bbls. best Brown Tanners Oil,
For Sale by
LAWRASON & FOWLE.

Also on hand,

A few hhds. retailing Molasses,
Hogheads and barrels Muscovado sugar,
Mould Candles, Soap No. 1 and 2,
New Tea, Boston inspection,
Mackerel, Russia and Ravens Duck,
Sewing Twine Sheathing Paper,
Souchong Tea, and
And a few boxes fresh Chocolate.
Jan. 8.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE Partnership of Robert & John Gray
is this day dissolved by mutual consent—
all claims indebted to them will please to make
payment to Robert Gray, who is hereby author-
ized to settle the business of the late firm.

**ROBERT GRAY,
JOHN GRAY.**

ROBERT GRAY

CONTINUES the Book-binding and Station-
ery business in the Store heretofore occupied
by Robert & John Gray, and respectfully solicits
a continuance of the patronage of his friends and
the public.

BOOK-BINDING of every description
executed in the neatest manner on moderate terms.

JOHN GRAY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public that he is now opening for sale a
large assortment of **BOOKS & STATION-
ERY**, in the Store adjoining J. & M. Schol-
field's, King Street, where all orders in his line
will be thankfully received and carefully attended
to.

BOOK-BINDING of every description
done on moderate terms.
January 9.

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO BOY.

Apply to the Printer.

Jan. 1

JAMES SANDERSON,

Has just received the following articles,
12 Cases London P. Madeira

Wine, of a superior quality,
Old Port Wine in hhds. qr. Casks and Bottles,
Burgundy in Bottles,
Sherry in qr. Casks,
Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Holland Gin,
Peach Brandy, very oil,
Whiskey,
Loaf, and Muscovado Sugars,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,

TEAS
of the latest Importation.

Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace,
Allspice, Black Pepper,
Ground Ginger, Salt Peter,
Soap by the box,
British Sail Canvas,
Russia Duck, first quality,
German Ticklenburgs, and Onaburps,
Coarse Hats in cases,
Juniper Berries in bags,
Stone Ware,
5 qr. Casks English Battle Gun Powder, in
pound papers sealed,
1 Large Seal Beam with Box Ends,
And Scales complete of a superior quality.
A few bags of first quality **GREEN
COFFEE.**
Nov. 8.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are now landing and offer for sale

at the store lately occupied by R. B. Jameson

20 Bales Prime Upland Cotton,

20 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,

2 Puncheons Irish Whiskey,

15 Puncheons Old, and fine flavored Jamaica

Rum,

5 Pipes Holland Gin,

20 Pipes Cogniac Brandy

30 Qr. Casks of the best Teas, assorted, from

tea to Imperial,

Bo30 Bbls. of 1st and 2d quality refined Sugar,

2 Hhds. Madder,

4 Hhds. Green Copersa,

6 Tierces Roll Brimstone,

2 Hhds. Alum,

1 Tierce Glauber Salts,

10 Pipes of Old London Particular Madeira,

5 Pipes of Full Bodied Port,

20 Qr. Casks Sherry,

2 Pipes fine Lisbon,

8 Pipes Particular Teneriffe,

30 Qr. Casks Malaga,

50 Casks Claret,

1 Case of Nutmegs, Mace, and Cloves,

5 Bales Cassia,

500 lbs. Pepper,

100 lbs. Pimento,

800 lbs. Ground Ginger,

600 lbs. Rice, do

200 Boxes Godfroids, (superfine) Segars, in

half boxes,

70 Boxes St. Jago, do.

3 Pipes best (French) Vinegar,

10 Bales Almonds,

1 Cask Pearl Barley,

15 Hhds. Bright Molasses,

15 Boxes Superfine Chocolate,

40 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,

30 boxes Brown and White Soap,

100 Boxes Hunters Pipes,

20 boxes of Mustard,

1 Case Cayenne Pepper,

Barrel Saff,

Fine Poland Starch,

100 Demijohns, assorted,

700 lb. Refined Salt Petre,

30 qr. Casks Best English F. Gunpowder,

Do. in lb. Papers,

Do. in Cansisters,

20 Boxes Fig Blue,

3 Serpents fine Ristant Indigo,

Lieper, and Hamilton's Snuff,

1 Case of Maceruba, do.

1 Do. French Rappee.

Mandeville & Jameson.

Nov. 30.

For Sale, by the Subscriber,

A few tierces excellent Rice.

Six hhds best retailing Molasses.

Sixteen hhds. Surinam Sugars.

A few hundred bushels of coarse

Salt.

Dec. 17.

J. G. Ladd.

WILLIAM HODGSON

HAS RECEIVED, & OFFERS FOR SALE,

160 pieces twilled Sacking, and

3 cases Cotton Hosiery, well af-

forted.

Nov. 30.

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner

B E T S Y;

Burthen 800 barrels; a faithful
well built vessel, and sails well;
built in the year 1802; and now lying at Mr.
Shant's wharf. For terms apply to
Benjamin Shreve, jun.
Jan. 2.

Freight will be taken,

In the cabin of the ship
OLIVE BRANCH, for ROTTER-
DAM; and two or three passen-
gers may be accommodated. Expected to sail
in twelve or fifteen days. Apply to the master
on board, or to
Rickets, Newton & Co.
January 12.

For Sale, or Charter,

The Schooner

ENTERPRIZE,

Lying at Ramfay's wharf; bur-
then about 650 barrels, well found,
and ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply
to
ROBERT B. JAMESON,
OR TO
MANDEVILLE & JAMESON;
Who have for Sale,
New-England RUM, in hogheads
and barrels.
Dec. 29.

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

HAS FOR SALE,

Twelve bales of **INDIA COTTONS,**

CONSISTING OF

3 bales Bithwa Emery
2 do. Comoreally Sannahs
1 do. Jallapore do.
1 do. Seepore Bafthahs
1 do. Collypatty do.
2 do. Cognary Coflahs
1 do. Johannah do.
1 do. Doncaster Chintz, and
3 cases Bandanna Handkerchief
2 sacks Sige
3 chests Hyson Tea
32 pieces Russia Sheetings
9 do. Ravens Duck
15 bags Black Pepper
1 case Wool Hats
Mens' coarse and fine Shoes
Womens' and childrens' Morocco do.
Sole and Upper Leather
A few Coils Cordage
Snuff in half barrels and kegs
3 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy
2 hhds. Armagnac do.
5 hhds. and 12 barrels Sugar
25 bbls. Beef, Salem inspection
6 do. best brown **TANNER'S OIL.**
January 1.

WILLIAM OXLEY

HAS ON HAND,

Which he will dispose of on terms advantageous
to the purchasers, for cash or notes.

The following Articles, viz.

Superfine and second cloths;
Kerfeymeres and fwardowns
Bearskins and fawnoughts
Derants and calimancoes
Bombazets and wildbore
Common and builded cambrics
Silk, cotton, and worsted hosiery
English extra long silk gloves
Silk twist and thread
Diaper and common tapes
Paper and pound pins
White and printed marseilles
Laces, edgings and gins
Elegant black and white lace veils
Patent do. do.
Satin peeling and silk handkerchiefs
4-4, 6-8, and 6-4 Cambric do.
India Jaconet do.
Fustians, buckram, &c. &c.
Also,
A few bales of Negro Caddies, and one trunk
silk and cotton slings.
January 7.

Bank of Alexandria, Jan. 7, 1865.
NOTICE is hereby given, to
the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that
a dividend of four and a half per cent, on the
capital stock of said Bank, for the half year, end-
ing this day, is declared, and will be ready to
be paid to them or their representatives, on
Thursday next, the 10th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
GURDIN CHAPIN, Cashier.
d4w

TUNIS CRAVEN

Has just received via Philadelphia an elegant
assortment of
GOODS,
suitable to the present season

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Best London Superfine and second Cloths, Crimmer, frizes, Coatings, Bearskins, Plains, Surges & Flan- nels, Mole Skin, Toilettes, Swanstown, and Mar- feils, Velvet, Constitution, Hunting, and Genoa, Cords, 2 & 3 Irish Linen, Shirting Cotton, long Lawn, Batapaloes, Britannias White, and Brown, Platillas, Cres, Dowlas, Tick- lenburgs, Onaburps and Hes- sians, Worsted, Cotton, & Silk Hosiery, Roses, and Duffell Blankets, Chintz's, Calicoes, & Colored Cambrics, do. do. Furniture, Ladies Patent Cloth	Linen, & Cotton Cam- bric, Cambric, Jaconett, Mull Mull, & Book Mullin, do. Tambooured, and Sprigged, Lace Cambrics, Harnished and Patched Shawls, Camels Hair, do. India Book Mullin, Hankkerchiefs, Black Laces, Veils, Edgings, Laces, Imperial, and Pic- nic Mitts, Extra Long Silk & Wash Leather Gloves, Ladies' Silk, Cam- bray, do. Marking & Sewing Silk, Silk Cords, and Taffels- Ostrich Feathers, Artificial Flowers, and Ribbons, Tambouring Cotton, Fringed & Plain, Cotton Counterpane, Battas, Emerties, Gun- nabs, &c.
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Also—By wholesale.

3 Cases Chintzes and Calicoes

At very reduced prices.

Nov. 13.

JAMES BACON,

AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington Street,

Has just received from Philadelphia, New-Yor

&c. an extensive selection of **GROCERIE**

consisting of

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Peko, Padra,
Pouchong and
Com'n Souchong

TEAS

Of the latest Importation and particularly chosen.

Green coffee of superior quality,
Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugar.

W India and Sugar House Molasses,

Choice old Madeira,
Particular Teneriffe,
Sherry,
Brussels,

WINES.

Lisbon,
Malaga and
Port

Claret in small cases,
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirits,
Antigua,

St. Croix, and

St. Kitts

Best Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,

Best Sallan Oil,
Salt Petre, Alum, Madder, Copersa & Brim-
stone.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Allspice, race and ground Ginger,
Fig Blue and Poland Starch,
Dixon's Mustard,
Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff,
Best Chewing Tobacco,
Spanish Segars,
Pearl Barley and Rice,
Shot assorted,
F and F F Gunpowder,
Gun and Pistol Flints,
Single and double Battle do. in papers and
cansisters,
White and brown Soap,
Mould and dipt candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure laid
himself out for the supplying of private families
and in consequence thereof taken every pains
possible in the selection of his goods, he flatters
himself from their superior quality, and the low
prices at which he will dispose of them, to be
able to give satisfaction to those who will please
to favor him with their custom.

June 11.

NEW-YORK LOTTERY, No. 3.

A FEW TICKETS in the Third Class of the

Lottery for the promotion of Literature in the

State of New-York, for Sale by the printer here-
of. Prizes in the Second Class will be taken in
exchange.

December 27.

For Sale or Rent,
Three lots in the town of Colchester.
On one there is a good dwelling-house, with a kitchen under it, a meat house, a well inclosed garden with a spring of good water in it; the second is a graft lot adjoining the above described with a stable upon it. And the third is a water lot with a house and good fishery on it. From the healthiness of this agreeable of the situation and cheapness of wood it may be a desirable bargain. Immediate possession may be had. For terms apply to.

DAVID WILSON SCOTT, Alexandria,
or to WILLIAM DOWNMAN, living two miles from Colchester.

January 24. 2aw6w.

Millinery, &c. for Sale.

FRANCIS PIC,

Takes the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that he will open, on THURSDAY next, the 17th instant, (and continue for several weeks) in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Pierce, and between Thomas Brocheus's house and Stewart and McKnight's store, in Fairfax street,

A handsome assortment of
MILLINERY,
Lately purchased in Philadelphia;

Bonnets and Caps; together with a quantity of other Fancy Articles.

Ladies' Great-Coats; Gentlemen's Morninging-Gowns; Fur Shaws; Jewellery, of all sorts, and a variety of other articles. The will be sold very low.

January 15. 2c

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, 13th February 1805, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, that valuable

LOT OF GROUND,

situate on the corner of Duke and Union streets together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of two story frame houses, late the property of Samuel Hilton. A credit of 6 and 12 months will be given on part of the purchase money.

James Davidson,
P. G. Marshall.

Dec. 3. 2awF.b.

Taken from the Washington TAVERN,
On TUESDAY Evening the 15th inst.

A grey knap'd Frize Great Coat.
The person who has it will be kind enough to leave it at the said Tavern, or with the Subscriber.

M. KENNEDY,

Living with Mr. JAMES RUSSEL, Fairfax street.

Jan. 24. dat.

WANTS A PLACE,

A young man who has been brought up to the farming business, and has had some experience as a manager of an estate, and can produce unexceptionable recommendations as to industry, sobriety, and integrity. Please to enquire of the Printer.

January 25.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Eloped from the subscriber, living in the town of Petersburg, Virginia, on the night of the 24th ult. without any provocation, a very light mulatto man, who has generally been known by the name of GEORGE FALE, formerly the property of Mr. Hector Alexander, of Dumfries, from whom I purchased him about twelve months since. He is an excellent boot and shoe maker, and served an apprenticeship to that business with Mr. James S. Drinan, of the aforesaid place, from whence he eloped to Norfolk, and was there apprehended, lodged in jail, and brought home by his master. He is about 22 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well proportioned, a little pock pitted, with black hair, rather lank in front, but inclined to curl at the back of his head, his voice resembles the generality of negroes, his face appears very much excoriated, from a recent boxing match with some of his companions. It appears unnecessary to attempt a minute description of his clothing, as I am informed he either bartered or sold the major part of them.

I am convinced he is bent on fixing a residence in some of the northern States, and will no doubt attempt to pass as a freeman.

It is highly probable he took with him a grey horse, about nine years old and five feet high, as the stile was broken open the night he eloped, and such a horse taken away. He is well known in many of the northern towns. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to Mr. A. Cooke, in Frederickburg, Mr. John Gorlick, Dumfries, Mr. Samuel Craig, Alexandria, or Mr. Thomas Dobbin, Baltimore, or for securing him in any jail so that I can get him again; and ten dollars for delivering the horse to.

JOHN COOKE.

N. B. I thus publicly forwarn all masters of vessels and others, from harbouring, employing or carrying off said slave, under no less penalty than the extent of the law made and provided in such cases.

Jan. 21. daw

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 7.

DEBATE

On receding the District of Columbia.

(Continued.)

Mr. Eppes. With the Gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smith) considered the question of receding the territory of Columbia as entirely separate and distinct from a question to remove the seat of government. He did not understand the particular connection between the two questions. He believed that the seat of government would be as permanently fixed here, if the jurisdiction of congress extend only over the soil covered by its public buildings, as if it embraced any number of square miles. All that the national legislature wants here is accommodation. Assembled at this place for the purpose of general legislation, the exercise of a local sovereignty over a few square miles is neither beneficial to the nation nor interesting to congress. The right of legislation for persons around us whose local interests we do not feel or understand, cannot attach to this spot the representatives of the nation. The exercise of this power by congress cannot attach to this spot the nation itself. The public convenience and interest fixed our government within this territory, the public convenience and interest can alone continue it here. The permanent seat of our government depends not on the extent of our powers over the country around us, but on the will of the nation. What might be the feelings of other gentlemen on this subject he had no hesitation in declaring, that although he was in favor of receding the territory of Columbia, he should never feel himself authorized as a representative of Virginia to vote for a removal of the seat of government.

In the observations he should make on this subject he was willing to pursue the course taken by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Dennis) who had set out with declaring that he considered the receding the territory, as unconstitutional and impolitic. He would examine these two questions, and first the constitutional right of congress to recede the territory. If the words of the constitution were, that congress shall exercise exclusive legislation over the territory, there would be no doubt but that like every other part of the constitution they must be obeyed. Whatever inconvenience might attend the exercise of this power by congress, if by the words of the constitution it was positively enjoined as a duty, we could not shrink from its performance. The words of the constitution are, that congress "shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district of country, not exceeding ten miles square, as may by cession of particular states become the seat of the government of the United States." What do we understand and by the words shall have power to exercise? Not that congress shall; but that congress may exercise exclusive legislation over this district, precisely as she may exercise any other of her delegated powers. By the first clause of the 8th section of the first article of the constitution, congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, by another clause to borrow money, and by another clause various other powers, which certainly may or may not be exercised, without a violation of the constitution; as for example, if congress was never to lay a tax, was never to borrow money, was never to lay an excise, or to pass a uniform law on the subject of bankruptcy; it could not be contended that the constitution was violated because she did not exercise these powers. Yet in all these cases the language of the constitution is "congress shall have power." Nor did he suppose if congress were never to exercise exclusive legislation over this territory, it could be contended, the constitution was violated; because this power like all others given under the different clauses of the eighth section, may or may not be exercised; as the public exigencies shall require. None of the clauses are mandatory. The national legislature is in every case left to determine whether the public good requires the exercise of a particular power. If then congress may never exercise this power, and not violate the constitution, it follows that the actual exercise of exclusive legislation over this territory, is

not an essential part of the constitution, but that this clause like all others in the eighth section, is a mere grant of power. If then this clause which gives congress exclusive legislation over this territory, is only a grant of power, the use she may unconstitutionally make of the power, depends on the extent of the grant, and we may fairly enquire, whether the power over this territory is conferred on congress, in terms so unlimited as to authorize its transfer to any other person or persons.

In order to decide this question, it will be necessary to ascertain; what is the power conferred on Congress over this district, by the terms exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever. Is it the same limited sovereignty which she possesses over other territories of the United States which have not become states? Or is it an absolute sovereignty? In other countries where no written compact or charters exist between the people and those who govern, sovereignty is defined to be the "power of making laws." A right to dictate the rule of action in all cases subject to no control is certainly a complete sovereignty. In this country, in the individual states, the sovereignty resides in the people, and the legislative power extends only to certain specified objects fixed by their constitutions. Under the general government also, the legislative power of congress, so far as it respects the confederated states, extends only to certain specified objects fixed by the constitution, and all powers not expressly given are reserved by the states or the people. In speaking therefore of the legislative power of a state, or of congress, so far as it relates to the United States, we mean nothing more than the power of making such laws as are authorized by the constitutions of the different states or of the United States. He supposed, however, that the terms "exclusive legislation," contained in the article which gave to congress jurisdiction over this territory had a very different meaning from the mere power of making laws. They did, in his opinion, vest in congress absolute sovereignty over the district. He had no doubt but that the words were selected for that purpose. An absolute sovereignty is the power to pass laws without any limitation as to the exercise of that power. Let any gentleman attend to the clause which gives to congress jurisdiction over this district of country: Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever. What is the limitation to this power? Is there any but the moral rectitude of congress? Have the people of this territory any charter of rights? If they have, where is it to be found? Can they claim the constitution of the United States as their charter of rights? They are not parties to that compact. If they are at all parties to that compact, it must be as citizens of Maryland and Virginia. Whatever rights as a portion of the states of Maryland and Virginia, they might have acquired, by being citizens of those states, at the time the constitution of the United States was adopted, were certainly lost by the acts of cession of Maryland and Virginia. By that transfer they lost their chartered rights under the state constitutions of Maryland and Virginia, and also the rights they had acquired under the constitution of the United States as portions of the states of Maryland and Virginia at the time of its adoption. By the acts of cession their right of property only is secured; their political rights vested in congress. And the people of this territory have as good a right to claim as their charter, the state constitutions of Maryland and Virginia, as they would have to claim the constitution of the United States. Their rights as citizens of those states are lost. It is not therefore in the constitution of the United States, we are to look for the limitation of the power of congress as it respects this district. Is it in the people of this district we are to look for this limitation? Have they any share in our elections? Are we in any shape responsible to them? Are they represented on this floor? Do they pretend to claim, or exercise any political rights? If then an absolute power to legislate without controul, either by charter, or in the people of this territory over the power of congress, as it respects this district, it follows irresistibly, however galling it may be to the people of the district, that as complete sovereignty over them as human language can give, is vested in congress. That her will is the law of the district of Columbia, and that the political privileges of those people depend solely on the moral rectitude of the national legislature. This doctrine is strengthened by the opinion which has always been entertained that the framers of the constitution

intended to vest Congress with absolute power within this district. And indeed he had often heard that one of the most conspicuous friends to this monster in the constitution, declared, that liberty ought not to exist within the ten miles square, that one great officer, and one great prison, was the only government which ought to be established within this devoted territory. If, as he had attempted to shew, an absolute sovereignty over the territory was vested in congress, it followed as a necessary consequence that it might be transferred. The United States had sanctioned the principle of transfer where the sovereignty was complete, because they had acquired a valuable territory under such a transfer.

But there was another point of view in which this question might be placed. It was generally admitted that under the terms "exclusive legislation," Congress had power to exercise, or provide for the exercise, of legislative, executive and judiciary powers, within this district. Some of her powers she must necessarily delegate because she cannot herself exercise them. If she can transfer a portion of her sovereignty, she might, he presumed, establish a government for the territory, and vest in it legislative, executive, and judiciary powers. If Congress has a right to establish a government for the territory, in whom does the constitution require her to vest her powers? She may vest them in one or more persons, or in one or more corporations. There is no limitation on the exercise of this right if Congress possesses it at all. If she can transfer her powers over this territory to a government within the ten miles square, what prevents her transferring these powers to a government without the ten miles square. Has not Congress the same right to transfer her sovereignty over the part of the territory bordering on Maryland to that state, and her sovereignty over the part of the territory bordering on Virginia to that state, that she would have to transfer the same powers to a government within the district. The same clause which gives her exclusive legislation is the only limitation on her power. By establishing a government for the district, Congress would be divested of her exclusive legislation. By a transfer to Maryland and Virginia congress would be divested of her exclusive legislation also. The extent of the power exercised in the two cases is substantially the same.

There was another point of view in which this question might be placed. This ten miles square is a portion of the territory within the United States. It is admitted that the people of this territory possess no portion of the sovereign power. The sovereign power over this district then is either absolutely in Congress or Congress possesses a portion of the sovereignty, and the residue is in the people of the individual states or in the states. If Congress possessed the entire sovereignty she might transfer as he had shewn. If Congress possessed only a limited sovereignty within this district, it must be derived from the 2d clause of the 3d section of the 4th article of the constitution which declares "that Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States. Or in other words Congress possesses the same power over this territory which she has over other portions of territory which possess population without being States. In the exercise of her ordinary territorial power, Congress during the last session, attached the territory of upper Louisiana to Indiana. If Congress had a right to attach that territory to Indiana, why may she not transfer this territory, divide it as she did the territory of Louisiana and attach a part to Maryland and a part to Virginia, with the consent of these states.

(To be continued.)

5,100 Acres of Land for Sale.

The subscriber is empowered to sell 5,100 acres of LAND in Hampshire county, State of Virginia; and will offer the same at public sale, at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on THURSDAY the 31st instant, when the title papers will be shewn and the terms made known. One tract of the said land lies three or four miles above the town of Romney, and bounds on the South Branch of Potomac: The other tract lies eight or ten miles below the town of Romney, and bounds on the aforesaid Branch of Potomac. The whole is heavily clothed with excellent timber.

JOHN McDONALD.

January 22.

4715

Arrived, this
Prince.
Left there,
Elsworth, Ely,
Copper; &c.
arrived, all of Ne
lor; Louisiana,
Lucy Ann; and
Left at St. Marks
Ship Sophronia,
Clarke, all of Ne
the schooner Ju
brig Nancy.
Quarles, both fo
for Philadelphia
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Alexandria

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NEW YORK, Jan. 20.

Arrived, ship Leander, Ricard, from Port au Prince.

Left there, ships Hindostan, Lewis; Oliver Elsworth, Ely, Eugene; Calliope; brig Dolly, Cowper; scho. Diana; and scho. Amazon, just arrived, all of New York; ships Neptune, Taylor; Louisiana, White, of Philadelphia; ship Lucy Ann; and a scho. belonging to Boston. Left at St. Marks, brig Happy Couple, Storry; ship Sophronia, Bromley; and scho. Vigilant, Clarke, all of New York. Sailed in co. with the schooner Julian, Ailey, for New York; brig Nancy, Young; and scho. Mohawk, Charles, both for Norfolk; scho. Eagle Kemp, for Philadelphia; and the brig Sea Flower, Staples, of and for Boston, which in the night was captured on the 18th Dec. out but 4 days, by a French privateer schooner. Coffee, high, and scarce, American produce in great abundance, very low. The Emperor Desfalines, was at Aux Cayes, and daily expected at Port au Prince.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26.

Arrived at Savannah the brig Rising States, capt. Dixer, in 45 days from Cadiz, who informs, that the crop of grain had entirely failed throughout the kingdom, and that a scarcity had not been made for the next season; that flour was 20 dollars per barrel, scarce, and rising. Captain D. also informs that it is the fixed determination of Spain not to declare war against England, if she should loose her whole possessions and fleets.

The following is extracted from a newspaper entitled "The Post-Boy," printed at Windsor, in the state of Vermont. From the route he has taken, and the manner in which he performs his journey, we think he carries the mail very well.

POST-BOY'S POLITICAL CREED.

We have promised in our prospectus, that whenever our Editorial control can be exercised with effect, we shall resist every appeal to the spirit of party, to passion, or to prejudice. It must not however be inferred from this declaration, that we intend to garble or mutilate any original matter that may be handed for publication, provided the language be decent and the grammatical construction correct; nor would we be understood as not belonging to any party; such a temporising ambiguous conduct, would ill accord with the severity of truth; which scorns to parley the affections and charities of human nature. The honest, the moderate, and patriotic, who alike abhor the tyranny of the few or the many; who are the friends of order; have a positive interest in the soil; and can derive no advantage from discord and confusion in the state, these form a party to which we are proud to belong, and to whose interests we shall devote the columns of the Post Boy. And to prevent both the factious democrat and the proud monarchist claiming an affinity to this party; we shall briefly lay before our readers the principles which we shall keep steadily in view in the future conduct of this paper.

1. We believe that whatever is morally wrong cannot be politically right: because right being a moral principle, cannot according to the immutable nature of truth, ever vary from its original; we therefore disclaim those political maxims, which inculcate the propriety of obtaining a desired end, by unfair or corrupt means.

2. We believe that a republican is better than a democratic system of government: because, that consults the happiness of the whole people; while this, only seeks to gratify the pride, arrogance and licentiousness, and soothe the prejudices and selfish policy of a part comprehending those who are the least of any interested in the support and perpetuation of an wholesome plan of government.

The republican system is equally remote from the sickly languor of despotism and the tumultuous ungovernable fury of democracy: the latter like the ocean in a storm, swallows up in its proud waves and unhallowed caverns every thing essential to human good; and then subsides into the calm of the former, in which nothing remains (not even life itself) worth preserving.

3. We believe that although in a political point of view, men are born equal, and continue through life entitled to equal rights, many individuals acquire privileges, self-evidently not common to all: Virtue, talents and learning will in spite of all the-

ories flattering to ignorance, in every civilized state confer distinction; and property will in every well regulated community be one of the ruling principles of representation, and consequently confer a political privilege not common to all.

This doctrine we hold to be the inevitable result of that political truth, which recognizes protection and security as the fundamental principles, as the great aim and purpose of government. We therefore believe, that he ought not to possess the power to vote away property, who has not any of his own that can be affected by that vote; and while the power of representing property, is enjoyed by him who has none of his own; society will be disturbed and plundered, in a great variety of cases, by needy and ambitious adventurers, who will consummate their plans of private aggrandizement, under the mark of patriotism and affection for the public good.

4. We believe that the Christian system is essential to the political as well as moral excellence of social life. While we declare ourselves inimical to sectarian intolerance in every possible shape, we are authorized both by sound reason and experience boldly to assert, that the fear of God, ought to be implanted in the heart of every man before he can advance a well founded pretension to an office of trust or responsibility. We are not inclined to dispute with those long winded philosophers, who maintain that virtue is founded in the very nature of things even an ecident to any other law; time that faithful detector of error, has demonstrated to our entire satisfaction, that virtue has but a weak foundation in any mind where it is not grounded on the apprehension of a deity and his law.

5. We believe that "equal and exact justice," ought to be administered in our courts of law, to all men, without regard to their religious or political opinions; and to attain this important object, our judges ought to be independent; while their bread depends on their personal influence over whatever party the fluctuation of political events may place uppermost, their decisions will be alternately governed by their hopes and fears; and will so vary under similar circumstances both of law and fact, that the people of this and of the other states, will lose all confidence in the integrity of our judicial proceedings—every period of election will be a scene of intrigue and corruption; a moment of degradation to the office seeking Judge; and the fountains of justice which ought to be "pure as a diamond of the first water" will be polluted with the spirit of party.

Lastly, We shall endeavour to deserve the patronage of the public by consulting the public good, rather than the gratification of any "sect" or denomination of men.

At a time when the blood and treasure of the United States are profusely lavished in one piratical war, the policy of our Cabinet appears strenuously bent on exciting another. In what disposition this policy originates, and how it may be counteracted, it is no less the interest and duty, than it is the right and privilege of every citizen freely to enquire.

That the measure suggested by Mr. Jefferson, for disarming our merchant vessels, which the wisdom of the Senate has rayed in its progress, will, if pushed into a law, produce a war infinitely more destructive than that in which we are now engaged with Tripoli, may be clearly and briefly demonstrated.

It is conceded on all hands, that to prevent the arming of our merchant vessels trading to St. Domingo, or as it is now titled, the Empire of Hayti, must close the intercourse between the United States and that Island, inasmuch as no insurance can or will be effected on vessels which are defenceless against the pirates that infest the sea.

Although the loss of this valuable commerce may form no part of Mr. J's calculation or concern, it may be worth his enquiry to affect its result in other relations.

That the cessation of the intercourse will be ascribed to a spirit of hostility in the American government against that of Hayti, no man, who forms his conclusions on feeling or common sense, can hesitate for one moment to believe. The Emperor Desfalines is not to be told that France is unauthorized in exacting this humiliating concession from the United States, and he knows full well that the neither entertains the wish, nor possesses the means to enforce it; he must therefore conclude that it is a voluntary measure on the part of our government, and he will establish that conclusion by shewing that the interference of France is neither proclaimed nor even alleged as the cause for suppressing our intercourse with his dominions.

That such will be the reasoning of the government of Hayti is certain—and that measures will be immediately taken by an aggrieved and vengeful people to retaliate the injury, a woeful experience will soon convince us. Our trade to every part of the West Indies will be endangered, and even the shores of the Mississippi may feel the scourge of a vindictive war.

Are we prepared for such a state of things? Has the augmentation of our navy, since Mr. Jefferson's accession to the presidency, been such as to afford conveyance to our commerce, and protection to our coast? alas! that a navy, far from being augmented, is fast moldering to decay, and all the defences of the nation are crumbling into ruin. The contemptible mummery of his gun-boats may excite the derision, but can never deter the enterprise of any enemy.

Does our administration look for security against these evils in the protecting power of that nation in whose behalf they are to be encountered?—mortifying as such dependence for national safety would be, it is not even to be expected. The ports of France are blockaded by superior power, and she could neither send a ship nor furnish a soldier for our defence.

[Register.]

MR. ELLIOT'S LETTER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

To the Editor of the Political Observatory.

SIR,

Certain questions respecting my political conduct were published in your paper so late that I could not see them previous to the election. I shall answer only part of them at this time.

"Did you not receive a severe reprimand from Dr. E. of Boston, for your accusation against him of joining with you in opinion?" &c.?

Answer. I did not—and the gentleman alluded to has authorized me to make use of his name in support of this answer.

"Did you not endeavor to sow discord and jealousy among the freemen by asserting that Virginia was using every exertion to acquire an improper dominion over the states, and that her republican representation treated the republican representation from this state in the most abusive manner, and that it was necessary to join the federalists in order to check the domineering ambition of Virginia, and that you was authorized by our republican representative, judge Olin, and our two senators, to make use of their names in support of this assertion? Did you not receive from these gentlemen, accompanied with reprimands for making use of their names without authority, unqualified corrections of those your unwarranted assertions, and have you never made any apology?"

Answer. "That Virginia is using every exertion to acquire an improper dominion over the states," or rather that certain men in that state wish to acquire improper influence, I most conscientiously believe. I have often said so, and have also said, and with truth, that some of the leading southern members speak with contempt of the most distinguished northern republicans; but, from my general censure of some influential Virginian politicians, I have always excepted the President and Mr. Madison. I have not quoted "judge Olin and our two senators," as authorities for "joining the federalists," and of course have not "received from those gentlemen reprimands" for what I have not done, or "corrections of assertions" which I have never made, and have not been under the necessity of "making an apology."

"Did you not declare to a federalist when speaking of your election at this time that you had rather loose your election, than to obtain it by the democratic interest?"

Answer. No—I have never intimated to any individual an intention of abandoning my old republican principles. I never shall abandon them.

"Do you think you should be able to recognize the hand writing of several of the electioneering pieces lately published in your favour?"

Answer. I have not written, composed or dictated, a single line of any electioneering piece which has been published in my favour.

"Did you not on your return from Congress last spring, bring the glad news to the federalists, that in all probability Mr. Burr had obtained the election of governor of the state of New-York? And did you calculate with them the good effect it would have in changing the politics of that state so as to foster a division of the union?"

Answer. At the time alluded, I did express, both to federalists and republicans a hope that Mr. Burr would obtain the election; but not with a view to produce a division of the union. I am as warm an advocate for the preservation of the union as any man in America.

The remaining questions will be "satisfactorily answered" in future communications to my constituents at large.

JAMES ELLIOT.

Cash given for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, by the Printer heretof.

AN ACT.

For the more effectual execution of the Police laws of the Corporation of Alexandria by the appointment of a Police Constable.

Section 1. Be it enacted, by the Common Council of the town of Alexandria, That for the more effectual execution of the laws of this Corporation, the Mayor for the time being shall have power to appoint a Police Constable, at his pleasure an additional officer of police, to be called police constable, whose particular duty shall be to notice and report to the Mayor all violations or neglect of the several penal laws of the Corporation; and it shall be moreover his exclusive privilege and duty to serve all process issued in consequence of any violation or neglect of the aforesaid laws.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the several fees to which other constables are entitled for serving summonses, summoning witnesses, the police constable shall be allowed at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, being the sum now heretofore authorized to be paid to the several constables for public services.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That so much of the existing laws as authorize the payment of money to the constables of the town for the public services be hereby repealed.

Passed in Common Council the 22d day of January, 1805.

Elisba C. Dick, Mayor

of Alexandria

Approved 24th January, 1805.

John Potts, President.

For the Benefit of the Poor.

By Authority.

EXHIBITION.

Moral and Entertaining.

MR. MAGINNIS respectfully informs the inhabitants of this town that he will present an Exhibition THIS EVENING

(January, 26, 1805.)

At the large room adjoining the Eagle Tavern, superior to any thing he has presented since his arrival in this place.

The performance for the evening will consist of

A Grand View of a Sea Engagement, Together with the different Fowls gliding gracefully through the waves.

ALSO,

A GRAND SPECTACLE

Of the various Fishes that inhabit the dreary deep—with

Neptune and Amphitrite

Drawn in their Shell'd Car by Sea Horses, attended by Tritons and the lovely

Mermaids.

In the course of the evening Mr. M. will perform a variety of astonishing Experiments and Deceptions.

ALSO,

The Grand Collection of Rich and Comic Figures,

With some Comic SONGS.

Doors to be opened at six, and the performance to commence at seven o'clock.

Admittance Fifty Cents.

Children who come with their parents will be admitted at half price.

Tickets may be had at Mr. Stewart's Book Store.

The room will be made comfortably warm.

Mr. Maginnis wishes to dispose of the whole of his apparatus, and will instruct the purchaser.

January 25.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for WET GOODS, A plain GIG & HARNESS.

Apply to the Printer.

January 26.

A young man, who has much leisure time in the afternoon, wishes to employ it in posting and setting Account Books, arranging and drawing off accounts, &c. Enquire of the Printer. Jan. 26 1805

Advertisement.

WHEREAS my husband Mordcai Martin Hyatt, has been gone from me ever since the 8th of July past, when he promised me to be back again in ten or twenty-one days: he not having come since, I think proper to advertise him, having frequently wrote to him to no purpose, to different places. He went away from here with a single bay horse, and chair. He was a man, when living, about 5 feet 8 inches high, short, curly, light sandy hair, his head partly bald, large complexion, by birth a Southerner. He took with him goods to a large amount, consisting of jewellery: having no account of him since, his absence is the reason of my advertising him, not knowing whether he is living or dead; and earnestly request any person knowing any thing respecting him, to oblige me, his wife, by giving information. Jan. 26. Elizabeth Hyatt.

JUST RECEIVED, BY
ROBERT GRAY,
And for Sale at his Book Store,
For Jaundice and Bilious Complaints,
WHEATON'S
GENUINE PATENTBITTERS,
Price only 58 cents.

Secured to him by Letters Patent from the President of the United States.

A MEDICINE extremely useful and efficacious for curing jaundice and bilious disorders, and removing that sinking, faint and distressed feeling at the stomach, difficulty of breathing, loss of appetite, and sleep, dull heaviness in the forehead of the day, weakness and trembling of the limbs, distension of the head, and yellowness of the countenance, complaints to common to jaundice and bilious people.

It also removing obstructions of the bowels, and of course, the colic, flatulencies, and purging, indigestion, sick headache, rheumatic complaints, &c., which life from a collection of four, bilious matter in the stomach, and at length restoring the constitution to its normal state.

They are also found very useful to carry off worms, and to cure sickly children, and may be used with safety in all constitutions, ages and sexes.

The many cures that have been effected in New England, by the above medicine, may be seen in the bills prevent the necessity of further recommendation.

LIKEWISE,

Wheaton's patent itch Ointment,
Price only 50 cents.

The only medicine in the world which will certainly cure the ITCH, without having in it any thing either dangerous or disagreeable; it being composed mostly of ingredients never before discovered or used in that disorder.

One box cures a person, and there need be no washing after the use of it, as the skin is generally left cleaner and smoother.

ALSO,

Lee's genuine Windham Antibilious PILLS.

REANIMATION.

WHEN the most important functions of life are suspended, and those who are in invalids by imprudence, inheritance, accident or disease, are retreating upon the brink of the grave, it is not in despair that relief is to be found: There is a medicine which has restored thousands from infirmity and misery to health and happiness, which is

THE AROMATIC LOZENGES OF STEEL.

Since this excellent medicine was first discovered by Dr. Bardwell, several thousand females have experienced its salutary effects; many of whom had been reduced to the brink of the grave having used every remedy recommended as specific in those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained. The following recent case is selected from a numerous list.

From Mrs. Eleanor Wadsworth, Providence, (R. I.)

Sir,
We received yours and with much pleasure comply with your request, as my daughter has certainly received very great benefit from Dr. Bardwell's Aromatic Lozenges of Steel.

In the winter of 1802 my daughter, who is in her 17th year, caught a very severe cold, which with the violent fever which accompanied it, confined her to her room upwards of four months; during this period we paid for Doctors bills and consultations 150 dollars. The fever left her in the most deplorable, and debilitated state with hardly any use of her limbs, so that we were obliged to carry her from the bed to the chair. Being strongly persuaded by the Doctor we went to Ball's Town Springs and stayed the season, and thought we gained considerable strength by the use of the waters; but by the fatigue of the passage (having very rough weather) she became weak and her cough much worse than before. During the first winter her whole nervous system has been so irritable, and her spirits so low and depressed, that death to her was desirable. In the latter end of January we saw an Advertisement recommending the Lozenges of Steel for similar complaints, we immediately purchased a packet of them, and before the whole of them were taken, they evidently produced a change in her system, which no medicine before had been able to effect, we went for two more packets. It is now fourteen days since she began to mend; she has laid aside her crutches, has been twice to horse back, and if the weather should prove favorable we intend coming to Peekskill early in April to stop until we go to Ball's Town Springs: from there we will send you our address, where with pleasure we will satisfy any enquiries.

Price one Dollar per Packet.

Particular directions for their use are sealed up with each box but the great benefit to be derived from them can only be secured by having them genuine, the public are requested to observe that the name of Thomas Stokes & Co. are affixed to each packet, without which mark of authenticity they are not genuine.

The Lozenges of Steel,
are only to be had, in Alexandria, of Messrs.
R. & J. GRAY.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A SUPPLY OF

Family & Patent Medicines,

—CONSISTING OF—

Chambers's Antispasmodic Lozenges;
Ague and Fever Drops; **Antibilious Pills;** **Antidysentery;** **Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water;** **St. John's Effluvia of Malaria;** **Scotch Ointment for the Itch;** **Tooth Ach Drops;** **Aromatic Lozenges;** **Essence of the Woods, &c. &c.**

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibilious Pills,
For the prevention and cure of Yellow, Bilious and Putrid Fevers.

Every experienced physician knows that dangerous disorders arise from a redundancy while in the habit; however salutary a due secretion of this fluid may be, yet a diffusion of it in the circulation is known, from its putrescent qualities to bring on sudden and fatal fevers. The unparalleled success of Dr. Hunter's Antibilious Pills, in curing, and particularly preventing the dreadful disease is universally known in the

lands, and has induced the proprietor to appoint agents in all the mercantile towns in the United States, for the accommodation of the public. The Antibilious Pills are therefore, in an especial manner, recommended as a preventative, deterring the notice of all persons going to the West India Islands, or any of those places infected with these fevers. Dr. Hunter has every possible reason, that can result from long and extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills taken once every fourteen days, during the prevalence of our fall fevers, will prove an infallible preventative, and that, if taken in the early stages of these fevers, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases extremely desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, may be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

In sickly times and places a dose should be taken once a fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, once a week.

Observe that the signatures of Messrs. Thomas Stokes and Co. are affixed to each box, without which mark of authenticity they are not genuine.

The genuine Scotch Itch Ointment.

The only medicine that cures this disagreeable disease by one application, so many thousands having experienced its efficacy; it is unnecessary to add any more argument in its favor, but to caution the public that the name Thomas Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without this mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes; speedily removes inflammation, dimness, itching, and film, it never fails to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the measles, small-pox, and fever; and is an unparalleled strengthener of a weak sight.

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibilious Pills.

An agreeable and certain preventive of the predisposition to inflammatory and malignant fever, which prevail at particular seasons of the year. The rapid and increasing demand from every part of the United States, and the West India Islands, is the best evidence of their superior excellence.

CHAMBAUD'S

Antispasmodic Lozenges.

A radical cure for coughs, colds, asthma and consumption, difficulty of breathing, &c. &c.

Mr. CHAMBAUD, the sole proprietor of this medicine, has the satisfaction to announce that they have been the means of relieving many persons in a most precarious state of health. In common colds this medicine produces so salutary a perspiration that they generally are eradicated in a few hours. Coughing, being prolonged by that convulsive symptom termed the tickling in the throat, it shortens its duration by promoting sleep and strengthening the constitution. Pulmonary complaints, affecting the breast and lungs; those affected with them experience an almost immediate relief. Asthma and confined consumptions have repeatedly been eradicated by them. Infants in the whooping-cough, and women during pregnancy, may take them without the least fear of danger, and with the greatest expectation of relief, nor can it be administered at an improper season.

Dr. BRADWELL'S

Anodyne Essence, for all kinds of Head Aches.

THE renowned virtues of the Anodyne Essence, is now so generally known, that it is no presumption in the Proprietor, to say, that Head Aches, arising from whatever cause, or however violent, instantly submit to its penetrating powers. This valuable Anodyne, has frequently succeeded after the best advice, and every other remedy had failed; by its salutary operation, it infallibly promotes circulation and perspiration, and thereby prevents the return of the most obstinate periodical headaches.

SPRING PHYSIC.

DR. HUNTER'S Anti-Bilious Pills are unquestionably proved by ample experience to be the most efficacious remedy, at the same time the most innocent, pleasant and convenient medicine for the cure of fevers, bilious complaints, leprosy, and other disorders originating from a corrupt state of the blood. The remarkable cure of Mr. Elliston, of Albany, who had been twelve years tormented with a most distressing scorbutic complaint, as is related in Thomas's Journal, a labouring man, in the service of Mr. Van Rensselaer, who was afflicted with a most horrid leprosy, must have convinced every one who has read the particulars of these cases, besides which, a variety of proofs of their efficacy, authenticated by persons of character and respectability are open to the examination of every inquirer. He must naturally be supposed to have their due weight, and therefore the necessity of any in the comment from the Proprietor, yet, he presumes to assert, that the real measure of this vegetable preparation, with a fair trial, pleads more forcibly in its recommendation than any thing which can be said of it.

Where also may be had;

Atkinson's Worm Destroying Lozenges.—These Lozenges not only destroy worms where they exist, but actually prevent their return. The families who have allowed Dr. Atkinson's advice, and used them in the spring and fall among their children, as their common physic, have now the happy news to find those children, which appeared sickly and convulsive, in the bloom of health, being entirely delivered from those dreadful vermin.

Sparta, Mount Pleasant,

March 27, 1803.

We hereby certify, that our daughter, about 4 years of age, has been very unwell and in a bad state of health for these last two years. We always suspected that she had worms, and had given her several worm medicines, without any good effect, so that we despaired raising her till of late. Hearing of some surprising cures being performed by Atkinson's worm destroying Lozenges, we purchased a packet of them, and administered them according to the directions. The first dose brought away only one worm, and with it a quantity of slimy, offensive matter; the second brought away four monstrous worms nearly half a yard in length, and the third halcyon, large worm of slimy offensive matter. The vomiting and purging, with which she was frequently

troubled have ceased—her appetite has become regular, and she has ever since enjoyed a perfect state of health, for which we are entirely indebted to this excellent medicine.

Dr. BARDWELL'S

Re-animating Solar Tincture, or Pebulum of Life.
Of the cure of Consumption and Asthma, Disorder in the Stomach and Bowels, Convulsions, Cholera and D. S. S. S.

Cautious in investigation, and attentive enquiry into the nature and laws of the animal economy, having long confirmed an opinion in the mind of the inventor, that all the maladies above mentioned, derive their origin from the same cause, indirect debility, or consequent weakness, the analogy of their source, by a natural inference suggested the idea of their removal by the same means; the result was the discovery of the Re-animating Solar Tincture, which after having been employed in thousands of instances, with the most unexampled and astonishing success, has obtained the warmest approbation of characters of the first respectability, both in and out of the profession; the proprietors can confidently recommend as one of the most certain, efficacious, and pleasant remedies ever discovered by man or offered to the world.

Price, 1 dol. and 2 dol. and 50 cents per bottle. The large bottle contains nearly two of the small. Copious Directions for their use are sealed up with each bottle.

Dr. Stoughton's Cordial Bitters, faithfully prepared at the original warehouse, London.

This incomparable medicine has stood the test of universal approbation in Europe for near an hundred years, in the cure and prevention of, *Loss of appetite, bad digestion, windy cholera, urticaria, hysterical vapours, faintness and trembling, ague and fever, depressed spirits, foul breath, worms in children, scurvy, obstructions or stoppage, bilious fevers, sick fits, &c. &c.*

Dr. Stoughton's Bitters being now generally used in taverns and public places, and universally acknowledged by all who have tried their effects, to be far superior to the compositions formerly imported in imitation thereof; the proprietors have reduced the price to those who purchase largely above fifty per cent. Directions will be passed on the Bottles, and which will be also sealed, in order to detect counterfeiters and upstart pretenders, who will all tell you, they make the genuine Stoughton's Bitters; and in order to impute their truth on the public, they sometimes copy a part of the true advertisement and directions.

Specific Drops for Deafness.

FOR many years have these drops been tried with amazing success, in DEAFNESS & HARDNESS of HEARING. Those who are unacquainted with the great relief afforded by this valuable medicine, are earnestly recommended to trial. Few are the cases in which it has not been of great service, and very often perfected a complete cure.

Copious directions for the use of the Specific Drops for Deafness are sealed up with each bottle. Price one dollar.

June 13.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wishing to remove from this state offers for sale the following PROPERTY—Viz:

A MERCHANT MILL, newly built, and completely fixed for both Merchant and Country work; overforty eighteen feet water wheels, four feeders, double gear'd; excellent Burrs, good country stones; excellent bolting cloths, and all other necessaries in good order. Lying in the county of Fauquier, state of Virginia, on the head waters of Rappahannock known by the name of Ferry run; a never failing stream central, and most vacant situation, having as great, or greater run of current, as any mill in the county, within 12 miles of the Blue Ridge, being an excellent wheat country, the flour well known to pass equal to any in the state and at the same place a store house, a complete small dwelling house, stable, and other necessary houses. A small Farm containing 100 acres under tolerable cultivation, about 6 acres of excellent meadow can be had near the said mill a handsome and conveniently situated place, room for great improvement. 308 acres of land lying in Culpeper county, on the main branch of Rappahannock, within one mile of said Merchant Mill, the plantation under tolerable cultivation, with an excellent Mill seat on the said river, having a Mill which with a little repairing can be made able to do considerable country work.

A distillery consisting of three stills, and a large boiler, together with all the necessaries belonging thereto. Four hundred acres of leasehold land in Fairfax manor, within a few miles of said Merchant Mill, convenient so as to accommodate the purchaser with timber, to supply said mill with barrel staves, and other necessities.

Two thousand acres of land lying in Culpeper county, under lease for short and long terms, the greater part of which will soon be clear of incumbrance, having fresh plantations, tolerable young orchards under good cultivation.

The well known stand occupied by myself and others formerly in the mercantile business at the cross roads, on the main manor road, allowed to be equal to any country stand within the state consisting of a well calculated Store House, excellent Ganary, Public House, good Black Smith shop with a set of tools. The purchaser can have in addition to those improvements, about 1000 acres of leasehold land, for three lives, small rent with all the improvements, tolerable dwelling, good necessary houses, excellent orchards, good meadows, in good farming order. All the above mentioned property lies within 15 miles distance of each other—will be sold altogether or part, so as to suit the purchaser, or purchasers; some cash in advance, Negroes in part, and long credit on the balance. The terms will be made easy to suit the parties. If not sold immediately part of the mentioned improvements will be rented for a small term.

For terms apply to me, living at the Merchant Mill.

ELIJAH ARNOLD.

Extract from an act of the Corporation of Alexandria, for the extinguishing of fire.

Sec. 7. If any person who shall be present at any fire, shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or direction of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars: Provide (the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers printed in the town.

At a meeting of the Friendship Fire Company, held at John Hodgson's tavern, on Monday, January 14th, 1803: The following officers were elected for the present year, viz.

John Hunter, 1st	} Commanders.
Aaron Hews, 2d	
William Patton, 3d	} Subordinate Directors.
Washer Blunt,	
Alexander Smith,	} Regulators.
Matthew Robison,	
James M'Guire,	} Trustees.
Joseph Thornton,	
Charles M'Knight,	
William Rhodes,	
Ephraim Evans,	
Richard Weightman,	
John Horner,	

Extract from the minutes.

TEST,
MATTHEW ROBISON, Clerk.
January 22. c03t

BY AUTHORITY.

Scheme of a Lottery.

To build an Academy in the City of Richmond, Dollars.

1 Prize, last drawn ticket having a blank to its number,	20,000
1 do	10,000
1 do	5,000
5 do of 1,000 make	5,000
6 do of 500	3,000
10 do of 250	2,500
20 do of 100	2,000
100 do of 50	5,000
250 do of 30	7,500
420 do of 25	10,500
1,500 do of 10	15,000
3,000 do of 5	15,000
1 first drawn ticket after 1000 having a blank to its number,	250
1 do after 2,000 do	250
1 do after 3,000 do	250
1 do after 4,000 do	250
1 do after 5,000 do	500
1 do after 6,000 do	500
1 do after 8,000 do	500
1 do after 10,000 do	500
1 do after 12,000 do	500
1 do after 13,000 do	500
1 do after 14,000 do	1,000
5,325 prizes	150,000
9,675 blanks—not two to a prize.	
15,000 tickets at 10 dollars each,	150,000
N. B. Prizes subjected to a deduction of fifteen per cent.	

This Lottery has been authorized by the legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expenses attendant on drawing the lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer a chance for some very large prizes; whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to participate in the lottery, with very little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of this state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of the tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, Jan. 31, 1804. eo

Tickets to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. J. Breckenborough, sen. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleafants, jun. and Wm. Prichard.

FOR SALE—A Bargain.

THAT most pleasantly situated HOUSE and LOT, lately occupied by Mr. Alexander Henderson, Jun. There is on the premises, an excellent garden, a new stable, in short every convenience for the residence of a genteel family. For terms apply to the subscriber or the present proprietor Mr. James Ross, of Frederickburg.

JAMES PATTON.

Nov. 22.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. S. SNOWDEN.

Vol. V.]

On Tu

At 10 o'clock

In John
Gin
White
Sagar
Chocol
White and brown
Mould and dipt
Raisins in kegs, bo
Figs in kegs and fi
Queen's Ware in
HOUSEHOL

Sec.

A Variety of

Cloths, Coat

Duffin

Serge

Calim

Chint

Irish

Onab

Muslin

India Mus

Bandanna Handker

Colored Thread

articles.

Dec 20.

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And a few boxes fr

Jan. 8.

FOR

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70 bu

Bax

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freight, or charter.

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January 12.

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12.

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January

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Jan. 1